

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 15 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 p.m. 82  
Humidity " 79 " 76

October 15 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 77  
Humidity " 89 " 83

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.83

3016 日七初月九年卯乙

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.

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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### GREECE REPUDIATES THE GRAECO-SERBIAN TREATY.

### BULGARIA'S ATTACK "AN EXTENSION OF A EUROPEAN, AND NOT OF A BALKAN, WAR"

Three More German Ships Sunk in the Baltic.

ENEMY SUPPLY SHIPS AFRAID TO LEAVE  
SWEDISH WATERS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. DECLASSE'S RESIGNATION DISCUSSED.

October 14, 1.15 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris at the opening of the Chamber, M. Viviani intimated that there had been differences between M. Delcasse and the rest of the Cabinet. M. Viviani said that M. Delcasse had resigned a fortnight ago for reasons of health but had yielded to entreaties and remained, he again resigned when M. Viviani went to London, but agreed to take a rest, repudiating the idea of a disagreement with his colleagues. Finally M. Viviani on Tuesday night received a letter from M. Delcasse tendering his resignation because of the lack of accord in the Government's policy. That statement, M. Viviani emphatically denied, declaring that all the decisions of the Cabinet had been the result of the most complete understanding. He refused to read M. Delcasse's letter of resignation.

M. Poincaré, on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee, opened an attack on the Government and was considerably cheered when he asserted Parliament's claim to a share of the responsibility. He demanded further information as to the Salonica expedition, charging the Government with being surprised by the events in the Balkans and with taking no heed of the Parliamentary Committee's warnings.

M. Viviani replied, vigorously insisting that the Government was unable to consider the French Parliament alone. He declared that the Salonica expedition was most carefully planned by the Allied General Staffs and if action was delayed it was because of the necessity of not weakening the front in France, where the final decision would be reached.

The whole sitting was a very lively one and had at one time to be suspended, owing to scenes following violent personalities by M. Conti, a member of the Right. Hence the figures on the vote of confidence are most significant.

### EX-AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES AT FALMOUTH.

October 14, 5.35 a.m.  
Dr. Dumba has arrived at Falmouth.

### PHOTOGRAPHS OF ZEPPELINS ALLOWED.

October 14, 5.35 a.m.  
The Daily Sketch and the Daily Mirror produce photographs of the Zeppelin, lit up by search lights, over London.

### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

"WORLD PEACE A FANTASY."

October 14, 5.35 a.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at San Francisco the Japanese Premier, Count Okuma, in a message to the International Peace Congress says: "World peace is a fantasy, and will remain so till the militaristic order of things is changed. I hope that peace will be impossible while nations and individuals exist, who exalt themselves as absolutely superior to everyone else and who appeal to physical force to assert superiority."

The Peace Congress has decided to send Mr. David Starr Jordan, the Chancellor of Stanford University, to Washington to urge President Wilson to convoke a conference of neutrals with a view to peace.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

### BRITISH SUBMARINE WARFARE.

THREE MORE GERMAN STEAMERS REPORTED SUNK.

October 14, 5.35 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the German steamer, which has arrived at Kalmars, reports that she saw three German steamers sunk on Monday, after explosions. German steamers are crowding into Lulea harbour whence they are afraid to emerge.

### THE BALKAN SITUATION.

ANOTHER "SCRAP OF PAPER."

October 14, 1.10 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens the Greek Government has formally informed Serbia that the Bulgarian attack arises as an extension in area of the European war and not of the Balkan war. Consequently it declines to abide by its treaty with Serbia.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE BALKAN SITUATION.

WHAT WILL ITALY DO?

October 13, 3.15 p.m.  
Signor Salandra is returning to Rome to-day from a visit to the King and the General Staff. He will announce the decision regarding the Italian participation in the Balkan campaign at a Cabinet Council.

### A GERMAN STORY.

October 13, 7.55 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a Berlin communique says:—The resistance of the Serbians is only able slightly to check our advance. We stormed a village to the south of Belgrade and the heights eastward thereof. Our attack on Pozarevao, thirty-five miles to the south of Belgrade, but only a few miles from the Danube, continues favourable.

### FRANCE'S PLANS.

October 14, 4.30 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports that the Government has scored a great victory in the Chamber, which passed a vote of confidence by 372 votes to 9, although M. Viviani, in his reply to criticisms, refused to give detailed explanations of the Salonica expedition because, he said, it was impossible to enter upon the military plans arranged with the Allies.

### THE HOME CABINET DISCUSSES MATTERS.

October 14, 4.30 a.m.  
The Cabinet sat for three hours last night settling Sir Edward Grey's statement on the Balkans.

### NEW ZEALAND'S HELP.

October 13, 3.15 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington states that Parliament has been prorogued. During the final sitting of the House of Representatives, Colonel Allen, Minister of Defence, stated that the total number of men who had gone to the war was 28,000 and that 10,000 more were in training. It had been decided to increase the reinforcements by 15 to 20 per cent. According to the 1911 census there were 193,000 men of military age in the Dominion. The Minister said he did not doubt that an appeal to the patriotism of the country would secure the full number.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIANS.

THE STRYPA VICTORY.

October 13, 6.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says at least three enemy divisions were routed on the Strypa. The situation in the north is also splendid. The Drinsk municipality is returning and the public services, and the telegraph, etc. between Riga and Drinsk, have been re-established. The Germans have been forced back practically at all points from Drinsk, in some places several miles. Nowhere is the enemy nearer than ten miles, while, to the south of Lake Dimmen, the Russians are again approaching the Drinsk-Vilna railway.

### RUSSIANS' SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE.

October 14, 5.20 a.m.  
A Petrograd communique states that the Russians have not merely repulsed all the enemy attacks in the Drinsk region, but that they have occupied the heights west of Illakat and north of the town. The Germans have been compelled to desist from their attempts to recover the lost ground here and south of Lake Dimmen, owing to their great losses. The Russians in the lake region further south (and south of the Pripiet) have also had a most successful offensive, capturing villages and hundreds of prisoners, while they developed their victory in the Strypa region of Galicia, capturing another village west of Trembovia. The fighting here is still of the fiercest character. The Russian cavalry is especially distinguished for its daring. In one instance a detachment, unperceived, left the village of Heivronka, rapidly formed up and, on horseback charged across three lines of entrenchments, seizing the defenders and putting the survivors to flight.

### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

MORE GERMAN ADMISIONS.

October 13, 6.50 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a correspondent at German Headquarters telegraphed on the 11th:—An artillery duel of great violence is proceeding in Champagne and the French are attempting especially to disturb our communications by heavy calibre fire. Salient points of our position, such as Tahure and Sommepey, are suffering severely.

### HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

October 14, 2.20 p.m.  
A Paris communique says that the enemy, with strong forces, renewed his attacks north-east of Souchez and at five other points, including Givenchy Wood; but, despite the extreme violence of his artillery preparation and the desperation of his repeated assaults, he was only able to penetrate some sections of the trenches in Givenchy Wood which were completely wrecked with heavy shells. Everywhere else we retained our positions and repulsed the Germans, who lost most heavily. Particularly violent artillery actions are reported from the Somme, Champagne, the outskirts of Argonne and between the Meuse and Moselle.

### THE EMPIRE'S FINANCE.

October 13, 10.40 p.m.  
During the debate in the House of Commons on the Finance Bill, the Hon. E. S. Montagu (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), detailing the part that Great Britain had played in the war, mentioned that we had advanced the Allies sufficient to equip and maintain in the field three million of their troops. We were entitled, he said, to be proud of our share. Our burden involved a total Government expenditure of no less than two thirds of the estimated total national income, and the cost of the war would have to be borne almost entirely out of the nation's own pocket, either from a tax or from a loan. Everyone ought to prepare to put at least half his income at the disposal of the State, either in tax or on loan. If we were to continue to finance the war for ourselves and our Allies, as we had determined to do, this would only be possible by all classes severely stinting themselves and re-arranging their whole mode of life on quite a different basis in regard to the consumption of luxuries. Mr. McKenna intended to develop a compulsory tax system as rapidly as possible, but this alone would not be sufficient. Voluntary saving would also be essential to ultimate victory.

### ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID.

October 14, 1.45 a.m.  
The Press Bureau announces that a Zeppelin raid took place last night over a portion of the London area. A certain number of incendiary and explosive bombs was dropped but the material damage was small. There were a few fires which were quickly extinguished. No public buildings were injured. The casualties reported up to the present are two women and six men killed (all civilians except one, a soldier) and about thirty-four injured.

October 14, 4.30 a.m.  
The sound of the firing was most audible in the House of Commons during the Zeppelin raid but nobody paid any attention and the debate proceeded without interruption.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Dr. Dumba has arrived at Falmouth.

Three enemy divisions have been routed at Strypa.

A correspondent at the German Headquarters says that there is a violent artillery duel in Champagne.

The Russians have not merely repulsed all enemy attacks in the Drinsk region, but occupied the heights west of Illakat.

The Drinsk Municipality is returning and the public services, telegraphs, etc. in Riga and Drinsk are being re-established.

There was a Zeppelin raid on Wednesday night on a portion of the London area, a certain number of incendiary bombs were dropped.

The Daily Mirror and the Daily Sketch have published photographs of the Zeppelin lit up by search lights over London.

On the opening of the French Chamber M. Viviani intimated that there had been differences between M. Delcasse and the rest of the Cabinet.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the American Navy proposes to recommend a five years naval building programme asking for fifteen to twenty dreadnoughts.

Count Okuma has sent a message to the International Peace congress saying that world peace is a fantasy, and will remain so till the Militaristic order of things is changed.

The Premier of Italy returns to Rome to-day from a visit to the King and General Staff, and will announce the decision, regarding the Italian participation in the Balkan campaign, at a Cabinet Council meeting.

The Greek Government has informed Serbia that the Bulgarian attack arises in the extension of the European war and not the Balkan war and consequently declines to abide by the treaty with Serbia.

The International Peace Congress has decided to send Mr. Jordan Chancellor of the Standard University at Washington to urge President Wilson to convoke a conference of neutrals with a view to peace.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, October 21.  
Red Cross Concert—Public Gardens.—9 p.m.

Wednesday, October 27.  
Hongkong and South China Fisheries—annual general meeting.—noon.

Saturday, October 30.  
Ministering Children's League Bazaar.—2 p.m.

Wednesday, November 3.  
Meeting of Liongung Board, Council Chamber.—2.15 p.m.



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 25th Jan., 1912.

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DIVERSIONS OF A NATURALIST, Sir R. Lankester, 4.50	THE DIARY OF A FRENCH ARMY CHAPLAIN, Adhe Kieta, 2.75
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MODERN AUSTRIA: HER RACIAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS, V. Gayda, 8.50	THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN EMPIRES, Nicholson, 4.00
THE A. B. C. OF HERALDRY, Rothley, 4.00	T. P.'S JOURNAL GREAT DEEDS OF THE WAR, 3.50
MIND CURES, Geoffrey Rhodes, 4.00	HEURES DE GUERRE, Hermant, 2.00
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, Wiener, 6.00	L'UNION SACREE, Maurice Barres, 2.00
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ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, Chesterton, .80	PENDANT LA GUERRE, Francois de Nion, 2.00
EDWARDS, Barry Pain, .80	LA GRAND BARBARIE, Loti, 2.00
TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH, Noah March, 2.75	SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, R. Harding Davis, 3.00
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1915

## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Harbour Restrictions.  
Probably at no time in its history has the Marine Court of Hongkong been so prolific of charges of infraction of the harbour regulations. The fines inflicted by relentless authority go some little way towards maintaining the elaborate examination service which is deemed necessary by the powers that be and by all loyal citizens for the safety of the colony, but the toll exacted from those who ply the harbour in sampans and steam-launches is a pretty stiff one. Judging from the brevity with which most cases are disposed of in the local press one can imagine the snap in the Magistrate's utterances as he repeats the daily formula "35, or seven days" with the well worn caution that repetition of the delinquency will be visited with "a more severe penalty next time." As we have said the toll is a stiff one, for \$5 to many of these people represents a week's earnings.

Daily Press.

The Colonial Budget.

It is gratifying to observe that progress continues to be made with the construction of the grand trunk line from Canton to Hankow, which enables us to look forward with confidence to a time not far distant when the local line will be fulfilling its intended function as a carrier of an increasing volume of freight and passenger traffic between the interior of China and Kowloon.

We cannot do more to-day than briefly indicate the outstanding features of the Budget statement, which will be found in extenso on another page. The Colony is to be congratulated upon being able in these difficult times to maintain its revenue, without further taxation, at a figure which is nearly three million dollars above the revenue of the Colony, say, for the year 1913, and the community cannot but agree with His Excellency when he says that considering the abnormal situation created by the war, "there is no reason to be dissatisfied." Indeed, we venture to think it would not have greatly surprised the community had the Budget provided for a larger contribution towards the gigantic expenditures of the war than is actually the case.

China Mail.

Aircraft in Warfare.

To quote further: "The German aviators have operated unopposed, while the Russian aviators have been restricted. The German gunners had had experience in operating with aeroplanes as range-finders, while neither the Russian aviators nor gunners had had any experience at all. In other words, the Russian Army was almost as unprepared for employing aeroplanes as the United States Army, with this exception—that Russia had 400 experienced aviators, whereas we have fewer than a dozen; Russia had about a thousand aeroplanes while the United States Army has only ten. Thus Russia committed the same mistake Germany committed at the beginning of the campaign against Belgium. Germany, then, under-estimating the tenacity of Belgium, did not make good use of her scouts. She relied entirely on the overwhelming strength of her Army, and did not consider it necessary to employ air-scouts, while the Belgians, with a few men, but employing a score of efficient air-scouts, moved as circumstances dictated. The result was a comparatively large loss of men and an inestimable loss of time on the part of the Germans, which undoubtedly saved Paris. Thereafter the Germans developed aviation on a large scale—which is what Russia is now building large armoured biplanes intended to carry pilot, gunner, a machine gun, and a load of bombs at a speed of eighty miles an hour.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Darbhanga Rivers in Flood.**  
Laheria Sarai, September 12.—It is raining incessantly and the rivers are in full flood. A report appeared in some papers previously that the Ganges was rising abnormally and threatening Laheria Sarai. This is not true. Laheria Sarai is about 90 miles inland from the Ganges. The Gondok and the Bagmati rose in flood and inundated a part of the Banastipur Sub-division.

**Earl of Halsbury.**  
The Earl of Halsbury, who was ninety years old on September 2, and in full intellectual vigour has outlived all his colleagues in the Disraeli Ministry of 1874, except Lord St. Aldwyn, who was at the Colonial Office. He must also be almost the last surviving lawyer who was connected with the famous Tichborne case. As a young barrister, the veteran Earl narrowly escaped a dramatic death, for an insane clergyman fired a pistol at him while he was defending a prisoner at the Old Bailey.

**Increased Price of Morphine.**  
During the hearing of a case at Bangkok in which the Chinese of the Donai was charged with smuggling morphine, the court desired evidence of the value of morphine, and the prices supplied by the Government Medical Depot showed the big rise that has taken place in London since the war. Prior to August, 1914, a kilo of morphine realised \$12 10; now it is \$28 5 its selling price in Bangkok was formerly 1,000 ticals, and on the increased rate asked for since the war approximate selling price there would be Tca. 2,260.

**The Approaching Japanese Coronation.**  
In connection with the Coronation, the Japanese Home Office has been making investigations as to the old men and women throughout the country. It has been ascertained that there are 288,000 men and women above eighty years; 20,000 men and women above ninety years, and 1,200 men and women above a hundred years of age. This Prefecture holds the record for the greatest number of aged people. Etchushima, Niigata and Chubu Prefectures come next. Imperial gifts will be given to all these old men and women on the occasion of the Coronation.

**A Sad Fire Tragedy.**  
Many residents of Nagasaki will regret to learn that the wife and three of the children of Brigadier-General J. J. Pershing were burned to death in a fire at the Presidio, San Francisco, last month says the *Nagasaki Press* of September 24. Of four children only one escaped death. General Pershing is serving with an infantry brigade on the Mexican frontier. He was connected with the Philippines for several years and with his wife made many visits to Nagasaki, the last time being a little more than twelve months ago when General Pershing was transferred from the command of the District of Mindanao to a home station.

**Half Sovereigns.**  
Half-sovereigns—those Professor Foxwell wants the authorities to withdraw from circulation—made their first appearance, together with sovereigns, under Henry VII. Both terms were in use from that time until the reign of Charles I, when they disappeared for about 200 years. Their revival in 1817 inspired a letter from Cobbett to Lord Sidmouth, in which he asks permission to express a hope that, when a gold coinage comes out, it will come out under the old-fashioned names of guineas and half-guineas, and not, as the newspapers told us it would, under the names of sovereigns and demi-sovereigns, which seem to indicate a sort of longing for that doctrine of legitimacy which, as your Lordship well knows, is contrary to all the principles which were entertained by our forefathers, which are recorded by all the great writers on our laws, and which were never attempted to be deviated from without producing revolution or civil war.

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MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH ON DISCUSSION.

A great meeting of women who have relatives that are serving or have served in the Navy or Army was held on September 3, at the Queen's Hall, Langham-place, in support of the cause of National Service either in the fighting line or at home during the war.

In its composition the gathering was remarkable, and it was hardly less so in its numbers and earnestness. The hall was filled to overflowing with women. The audience included people of all classes, there being a large admixture of humble folk, the mothers, wives, sisters, and other relatives of soldiers and sailors, who had stood in a queue for an hour at the doors. They were quick to appreciate and applaud the points made by the speaker, Lord Denman, Mr. Ellis Griffith, K.C., M.P., Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun, and Mrs. Mary Grant, the novelist and sister of Rear-Admiral Grant. They carried with acclamation the resolution in furtherance of the movement which will be issued as a manifesto for endorsement by women in this country and in the Dominions overseas.

Lord Denman presided. Platform tickets were issued to Lady Ossallin, whose husband is serving, Countess De Morella, the Hon. Mrs. Maxse, Mrs. Ellis Griffith, Mrs. F. Roberts, the Secretary to the Italian Embassy and Mrs. de Parente, Miss Margaret Douglas, the Bishop of Birmingham, and Mr. W. Boosey.

Lord Denman on Looking Ahead.

Lord Denman said he did not suppose the like of the present gathering had ever been seen in this country before. He understood that every woman in the assemblage had at least some of her men-folk—possibly all of her men-folk—serving at the front, either in France, at the Dardanelles, with the Fleet in the North Sea, or in the wars which the country was waging in other parts of the world. Some of them—doubtless many of them—were letting their men-folk go to the front had made the supreme sacrifice of their lives, and that in itself should entitle their opinions on the question of National Service to consideration and respect. (Cheers.)

The gathering, he ventured to say, would also become historic, for it would inaugurate a new movement—a movement which would add to the fighting power of the nation. It would give adequate organisation for the purposes of the war and ensure, so far as it was possible to ensure, equality of service for all, irrespective of rank, or wealth, or position.

He was interested in this cause because he was Governor of a great Dominion, Australia, at the time when universal training—compulsory service for home

defence—came into operation; and it was followed by none of those evil effects which some of its opponents anticipated. The agitation against it quickly subsided. The whole nation must be organized for this war if we were to carry it to a successful issue. He admired the splendid patriotism which had enabled us to raise an army of about 3,000,000, but something more was needed than that. Hundreds of thousands more men would be required. He objected to the voluntary system because it was haphazard, unfair, and unequal.

Some time in the future there would come to the Allies a great victory which would be heralded by the optimistic Press as the end of the war, and on that day recruiting would stop dead. We might be courting disaster by not having enough men and letting victory slip when complete victory should be within our grasp. We were obliged to look ahead because it was only men with many months of training who were of use for fighting this war. Conscriptists were asked if they wanted to Prussianize England, but was France Prussianized, Russia enslaved, or Italy no longer free? Each of those countries had conscript armies. He should like to hear any man tell the average Australian that he was being Prussianized.

He repudiated the suggestion that the advocates of National Service were raising a bitter controversy. He could not see why, if there was a controversy, it should be bitter, why the question could not be examined calmly and temperately upon its merits. He emphasized the point that the movement was in no way directed against the labour movement, and denied that there had ever been any suggestion on the part of those who were in favour of National Service that the pay of the rank and file under compulsory service should be reduced.

The thing was quite unthinkable. The moral effect of National Service on the industrial order would be tremendous, for he was quite certain that when they saw the rest of the community undergoing the discipline that organization would entail and submitting to the discipline for the purposes of the war, they would not lag behind, and no more would be heard of strikes or "down tools" while the war continued.

Mr. Ellis Griffith's Reply to Critics.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., said that at least we were beginning to realize that we were up against the greatest military organization that the world had ever seen. It was an obligation of honour that drove us into this war. But honour was not the privilege of some; it was the possession of all. (Cheers.) There were men, wire men, who in columns of the newspaper, proclaimed that silence was golden, and seemed not to have discovered yet the truth for themselves. They told us that if there was any great question upon which we differed, very discussion must be abandoned. What a residue there was left! How interesting it would be to have discussion upon things people were all agreed about!

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Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.  
Houses in Broadwood Terrace  
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**TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—  
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As long as discussion was calm and temperate and reasonable, it ought to be encouraged rather than condemned. But if he had to choose between two alternatives—to discuss National Service in perfect freedom or to accept voluntarism in compulsory silence, he preferred the former alternative. (Cheers.)

The fact that there was a Cabinet Committee considering the question, and other indications, showed that the matter was ripe for discussion. It was always right to have discussion before decision. What had women, it was asked, got to do with this question? The Government themselves had consulted the women. The poster, "Is your best young man in khaki?" was an appeal to the young women to help them.

The Government used the voice of a mother to say, "Jo. It is your duty, lad." Why did not the Government itself say, Go? (Cheers.) It was a strange thing to think that the Government of a great Empire should hide its responsibility behind the voice of the mother.

This was far too grave a question for personalities and reprimand. He was not concerned about newspaper policies and party controversy. The question he had to ask himself was, "Do I believe this right?" and then he cared not what a newspaper said. He held that, unaided, voluntary effort would never suffice to carry us through this war without superimposing upon it State control. His view was that we could never get a proper adjustment of military to non-military functions unless there was established State supervision and State control to arrange and direct all these matters. That was what he meant by National Service. It was the organization of all our resources for the prosecution of the war and during the continuance of the war, so that the full strength of the community might be put to its best use.

We no longer had voluntarism in this country. We were standing midway in the position of compromise. We had left voluntarism on one side, but we had not the courage to grasp National

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**TO LET.** No 1 Morrison Hill. Apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

**TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

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Hongkong 15th September.**

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Fanyan c/o Chop Hungfat, Singapore.  
Hockchong, Singapore.  
Kimhigachi Weyda Hotel, Manila.  
Nutter, Port Adelaide.  
Rossiter Passenger Miyasaki Maru, Manila.  
Warner, Saigon.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chinggun 35 Connaught Road, Shanghai.  
Do-sienku. Shanghai.  
Kinwang c/o Chungseeng Queen's Road, Shanghai.  
Kumonlong, Shanghai.  
Sengho, Amoy.  
Tongseanglong, Kobe.  
F. Wakefield Hongkong Hotel, San Francisco.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1915.

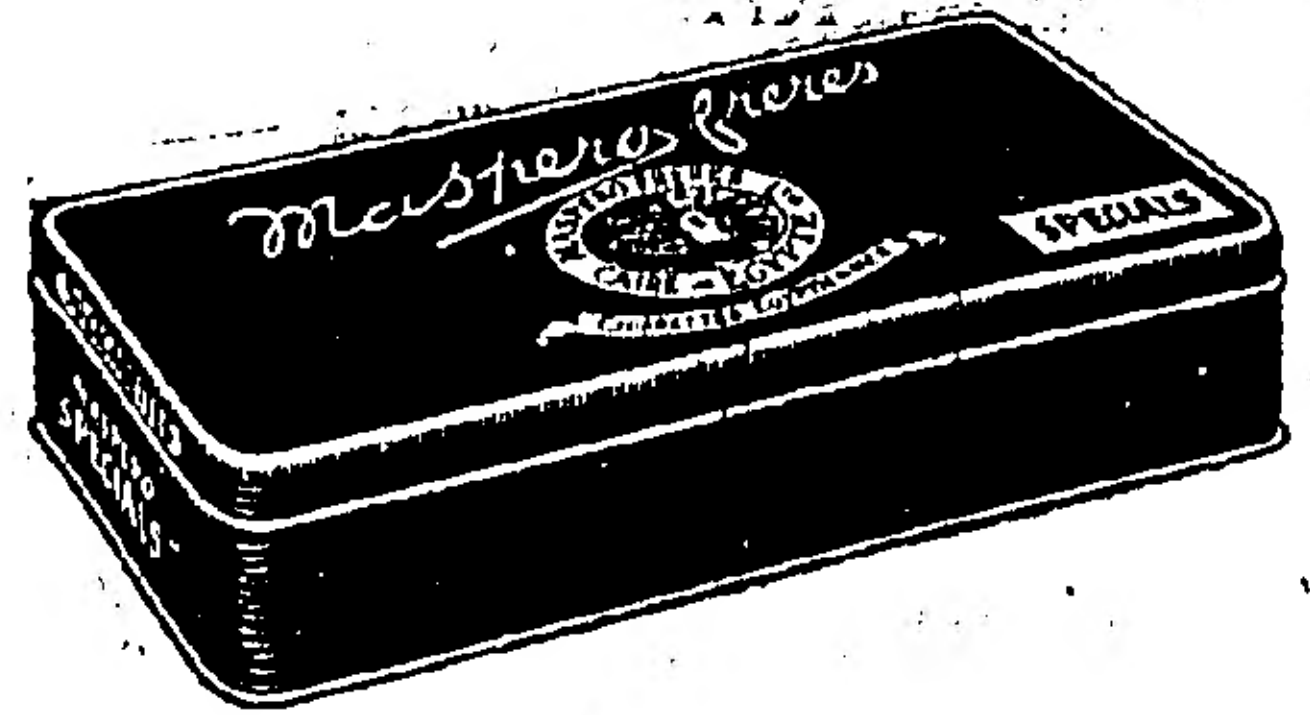
Service on the other. The sooner those in authority made up their minds, the better it would be. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun moved, and Mrs. Mary Grant seconded, the following resolution:—

"We, women of the British Empire, believe that the time has come when every fit man should be made available for the fighting line, or, if specially qualified, for National Service at home during the war.

And, further, we believe that the time has come when the services of women should be fully utilized. The resolution was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated after the singing of the National Anthem. —The Times.

## NOTICES.



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## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
7.00 AM to 8.00 AM	Every 15 Mins.	7.45 AM to 8.00 AM	Every 15 Mins.
8.00 AM to 9.00 AM	" "	8.00 AM to 9.00 AM	" "
9.00 AM to 10.00 AM	" "	9.00 AM to 10.00 AM	" "
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM	" "	10.00 AM to 11.00 AM	" "
11.00 AM to 12.00 PM	" "	11.00 AM to 12.00 PM	" "
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM	" "	12.00 PM to 1.00 PM	" "
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM	" "	1.00 PM to 2.00 PM	" "
2.00 PM to 3.00 PM	" "	2.00 PM to 3.00 PM	" "
3.00 PM to 4.00 PM	" "	3.00 PM to 4.00 PM	" "
4.00 PM to 5.00 PM	" "	4.00 PM to 5.00 PM	" "
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM	" "	5.00 PM to 6.00 PM	" "
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM	" "	6.00 PM to 7.00 PM	" "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" "	7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" "	8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" "
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10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" "	10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" "	11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" "	12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" "

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.

### THE PRESS AND THE CENSORATE.

The latest protest against the censorate, which appeared in our issue of yesterday in the form of a Home cable, will doubtless lose much of its force on account of its having come through no worthier or more influential a channel than the *Times*. Had the leading Home papers in a body taken up the tale where Lord Selborne apparently left off, it is possible that Parliament might have been constrained to give considerably more heed to it than it is likely to give if the complaint is to be voiced solely by one of the North-cliffish cheap ventures. So far as the public at large is concerned, however, it will probably not make a pennyworth of difference whether the objection comes from this source or from any other, so long as it has come. The line taken by the *Times* is that the censorate should be established on "a sane and stable basis" forthwith, since the present system "has wrought incalculable injury to the national cause, has misled the British people as regards the realities of the situation, has withheld information of which the enemy was in full possession, and has created an atmosphere of suspicion or of undue optimism in some minds, and of alarm—perhaps exaggerated—in others."

Doubtless our friend over-estimates the amount of actual injury done to the Empire's cause by the suppression of news, but with the bulk of the indictment plain most people will agree. One always has the feeling that the Imperial Government probably long ago recognised the immense mistake it had made in establishing a censorship at all, but that, with true British and governmental objection to owning itself in the wrong, it has refused to withdraw nominally that which it may be said, to a notable extent, to have withdrawn in actual fact already. There is no comparison, for those who have eyes to see, between the amount of information given to the public to-day and that vouchsafed a year ago. As we have argued many times, there was so much to be said, both against and in favour of complete frankness, that the Government, feeling nervous of the task of handling a delicate situation, was averted to save itself further trouble by means of "the everlasting no." Of course, it was thus banishing the war correspondent and gagging the press, it was cutting off its own nose to spite its face; and this, we repeat, it has since realised. When it comes presently to look back on some of the information that it has withheld (information that everyone had at least some inkling of) it will, without doubt, wish that it had acted differently. For certainly one conspicuous result of the censoring of the news has been the belittling of our nation in the eyes of our enemies and the neutral countries—to say nothing of the spreading of half-truths, which are more deadly than any lie can be, and the creating, as the *Times* says, of undue optimism or undue alarm.

As far as the folk at Home are concerned, there can be no possible doubt that the censorate, as it has existed, was bound to be as mischievous as it was useless. In the Far Eastern Colonies, the matter is somewhat different. We do not feel it incumbent on us to become the censorate's champion, but we would urge that German influence is still very much alive in China, in the Dutch Indies and in the Philippines, all of which territories are more or less bound up with the life of Hongkong and Singapore. It was necessary, therefore, to use a certain amount of discretion as to the information which should or should not come into the hands of Chinese and others, who were in direct communication with enemy agents. But even that knife must cut both ways. Those of us who come in contact with the Chinese to any considerable extent are aware that the wildest stories have been spread by them as to the progress of the war. These stories, we may add, could quite easily have been disproved by the publication of fuller detail.

### More Ships for America.

No better sign of the steady change which the European war is effecting in the world's outlook on how peace should be maintained could be found, than the proposals of Mr. Daniels, the U.S. Secretary for the Navy, which are recorded in this morning's wire. Mr. Daniels has outlined a plan which, if followed, will place his country nearer to the first class naval powers than it has ever been before. The President, moreover, does not appear likely to oppose him on this point, for he has agreed that "the fleet must be almost doubled within five years." That such proposals should come from America is a clear proof that even she now recognises that peace can only be enjoyed by those who are strong enough to make others afraid to interfere with them. This is the "big stick" business over again, to which, when Mr. Roosevelt advocated it years ago, the people of America would not listen. The plight of the European nations is showing them, however, the need for the stick; for those of them who have taken the trouble to follow the events of the last year must be perfectly well aware that had the British, French and Russian been as unready for war as they, Germany might now be ruling the world.

### The "International Peace Congress."

There is, however, a distinctly humorous position in the coincidence of these naval suggestions with the deliberations of the "International Peace Congress," and the resolution, on the part of that august gathering, to urge Dr. Wilson to convoke a conference of neutral people with a view to bringing about peace! Has there not been more than enough of mere talk already? In the name of common sense, how do these peace people think that the neutral nations, however good their intentions, can, by meeting together to discuss the affairs of the belligerents, affect the matter? The Allies and their enemies have too much work on hand to enable them to listen to the silly sentiments of people who are not concerned. Any school child must know that such a war will have to be fought to a finish, and that the only peace talk that the Allies will listen to will be Germany's absolute submission. These busy-bodies have received a most useful little slap from Count Okuma, who wickedly hopes that peace will be impossible as long as there are people endeavouring to prove themselves to be silly; and the world's thanks are due to the Count for his plain speaking.

### Still the Conscripted Topic.

Once again conscription has come up as a topic for discussion by the Ministry at Home. The only fresh point about this matter is that Lord Curzon and Mr. Winston Churchill are now definitely spoken of as converts to compulsion, and that Earl Kitchener is more favourable to it than he was some while ago. That Mr. Lloyd George has been coming round to that view for some time past, everyone knew. One's instinct is to say: "If they are going to bring in compulsion, why not do so and finish with it? Why so much talk?" We are still of opinion that the great mass of public feeling is against the system—at any rate as it is understood on the Continent; and we believe that four men out of five are convinced that if the Empire cannot gather together sufficient men to batter Germany without such a system, it is time that John Bull shut up shop and retired from the business of being a military and naval power.

### LEAGUE CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. v. Mr. Vivesh's XI.

The following will represent The Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club on C.S.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday next.  
R. E. O. Bird Captain, E. W. Hamilton, C. Sars, R. O. Whithell, J. E. Deane, R. W. Dawson, F. W. Wood, R. W. Barnes, W. Hill, C. J. Tacchi, F. Bacon.  
Reserves:—C. James, W. H. Edmonds, Umpire.  
Scorer, W. Fincher.

### DAY BY DAY.

THEY NEVER FAIL WHO DIE IN  
A GREAT CAUSE.—Byron.

#### The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; overcast.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; overcast.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Dues per a.s. Lingschow to-day.  
French Mail.—Closes per a.s. Paul Leont to-morrow at 4 p.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Anbui to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.  
Banks.—\$830, sales.  
Douglas's.—\$80, sales and buyers.

Indo Combd. \$100, as.  
Chinas. Deferred 94 1/2 n. Preferred 87 1/2 b.  
Shell Transport.—83/-  
Star Ferries.—\$39 1/2, sales.  
Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 61, sales.  
Kung Yiks.—Tls. 15, buyers.  
Shanghai Cotton, in Shanghai. 92, nom.  
Peak Tramways.—\$91, buyers.  
Docks.—\$88 1/2, sellers.  
Providents.—\$10, sales.  
Green Islands.—\$10.10, sellers.  
Light and Powers.—\$41, buyers.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10.

To-morrow's Anniversary  
To-morrow is the 45th anniversary of the surrender of Soissons to the German army.

Dog Without a Muzzle.  
At the Police Court this morning, Mr. L. White of 7 Padder's Hill was summoned for allowing his dog abroad in Lower Albert Road without a muzzle. The defendant, who pleaded guilty, was fined five dollars.

A Big Reduction.  
In the Summary Court, this morning, it was mentioned that the Claim of Sun Lee Cheong against Baptista and Company had been reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,000 to bring it within summary jurisdiction.

Alice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Nam Pak Hong \$200; Kan Pat Hong \$200; Insurance Coy's Guild \$180; Foreign Goods Dealers Import \$50; Vermilion Dealers Guild \$30.

Commander J. F. H. Cole, R. N., Commander John F. H. Cole, R. N., who was lost in E. M. S. Lynx, was the third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cole, of Fell Court, Torquay. He served on the Mediterranean, China, and Pacific stations, and was promoted commander in 1912. He was a torpedo specialist and when a lieutenant served on the junior staff of the Vernon and at the Admiralty. Later he received an appointment as commanding officer of one of the destroyers acting as leader of a division in the Eighth Destroyer Flotilla. When war broke out Commander Cole was serving in the Vigilant. He was then appointed to the command of the Lynx and later to the Lynx. In 1908 Commander Cole married Ethel Sybil, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bartholomew, of McLeads, Devon, Wilts, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

#### Heavy Fine for Opium Offence.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged by Inspector Wilden, with being in unlawful possession of 380 taels of opium. Inspector Wilden told his Worship that he found the drug on board an Amateu Junk at 3.30 this morning. The first defendant was fined \$10,000 or in default one year's imprisonment and the second \$2,000 or six months.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### HOME FINANCE.

The Balkans and Russia.

Another Zeppelin raid on London, the steadily increasing success of Russia, the financing of the war, a peculiar turn taken by Greek politics and a suggestion of growing depression among the Germans are the features of the wires up to the moment of writing. Concerning the last-named, there is more in the enemy's remark that the Serbians "were only able to check slightly our advance" than might appear. Experience of German communiques has taught the Britisher to detect the pinch of truth in the peck of lies, and so one naturally translates freely, and the slight check becomes a more than likely hammering. Another enemy admission concerns the Western front, where it is owned that certain positions "are suffering severely."

#### The Balkan Position.

Of the actual position in regard to the Balkan theatre, and the politics connected therewith, we are still not allowed to know much. Signor Salandra has not yet announced Italy's intentions, M. Viviani, in the Paris Chamber, "refused to give detailed explanations of the Salonica expedition," the Cabinet at Home sat for three hours discussing an unpublished statement of Sir Edward Grey's thereat, and Greece has delivered herself of one of the strangest utterances she has yet elected to make. And this is the sum total of our information. One takes a certain amount of comfort, however, from the assertion by "a competent authority," mentioned in one of yesterday's cables, that three hundred thousand troops at Salonica would be sufficient to safeguard Serbia. The Allies will not have much difficulty in sparing that number. One wants to see them getting busy before the Germans work irreparable havoc on Belgrade, Belgrade can hardly be called a city of treasures, but there are, nevertheless, many objects of historical interest which these cultivated beings will take a monkey-like pride in destroying if they are allowed half a chance.

#### The Russians Still Well Occupied.

It seems that three German divisions at least were destroyed by the Russians in the recent battle, and that things in the Dvinsk neighbourhood are swinging back to normal. The two miles business looks as though it might be the beginning of that big general retreat which must necessarily be forced upon the enemy by the advancing winter and the steady strengthening of our ally as fighting a defensive battle. Not only are the Russians taking the initiative, but their offensive is adreced as being on a vast scale. And, by the way, we no longer hear of any operations around Jacobstadt. Since communication is entirely restored between Dvinsk and Riga, it would seem that the enemy contingent which, some while ago, was kicking its heels in the neighbourhood of Jacobstadt and Kreuzburg (why don't the Russians treat these German names as they did St. Petersburg?) has joined in the general fall-back.

#### The Tax-payer and the State.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury has been telling Parliament some useful truths on the subject of money matters. It is only when it is hammered into us that we fully realise the extent to which John Bull is paying the piper; and, since the said piper runs on the "no oblige" system, John has still to go on finding ready money, and plenty of it. The suggestion that the public should cut down its luxuries will be welcomed by everyone with a grain of sense; but the half-in-the-married men who have families to provide for and who are not too successful in making their normal incomes meet the pressure of the times.

### A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

#### LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of October 15, 1914.

Neutrals to Leave Tsingtau.  
The Commander of Tsingtau has accepted the Mikado's offer to allow neutral citizens to leave in order to save life. It is expected that they will leave shortly by the Shantung Railway.  
Japanese and Tsingtau Non-Combatants.  
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, with the most benevolent and most gracious intention, being desirous of relieving the non-combatants now staying inside the Tsingtau fortress, of the calamities of war as far as possible, gave instructions to the Commanding Officer of the besieging army of Tsingtau and the Commander-in-Chief of the Blockading Squadron of the same. Thereupon, Lieutenant-General Koshin Kamio, Commanding Officer of the besieging army of Tsingtau, and Vice-Admiral Sadakichi Kato, Commander-in-Chief of the Blockading Squadron, in conformity with the Imperial instructions, planned to communicate the Imperial message through a military envoy on the 12th October, and informed the Governor of Tsingtau of their intention of sending an envoy. The Governor answered that he preferred to receive the message by wireless telegraphy, whereupon they sent the following message, at 1 o'clock on the same date, by wireless telegraphy, which was received by the Governor:—"We the undersigned, at the time of your Excellency's glorious defence of Tsingtau fortress, deem it our great honour to communicate to you the most benevolent and most gracious desire of His Imperial Japanese Majesty to rescue those who are non-combatants of the belligerents and subjects of neutral states residing at Tsingtau at present, and who wish to avoid the damage which they may incur from the attack of the Fortress. If your Excellency is inclined to accept this, we will communicate further particulars."

#### Two German Submarines Sunk.

The Russian cruisers which were attacked by German submarines in the Baltic on Saturday and Sunday sank two submarines.  
Indian Loyalty.  
All is quiet on the frontier and His Majesty the Amir, in a cordial letter to the Viceroy, has expressed his intention to maintain strict neutrality. Reorganising is brisk, even policemen who are ex-soldiers having in certain cases expressed a desire to return to the army. The misguided action of the passengers of the Komagata Maru is freely condemned and, at a meeting of Sikh and Punjabi residents at Calcutta, on October 9th, resolutions were passed of loyalty to the Throne, regret and condemnation of the Sikhs of the Komagata Maru, of sympathy with the relations of the police officers killed and of satisfaction at the news of the reception of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France.

### QUESTION OF OPINION.

#### Who was Most Annoyed.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defendant in a case in which he was previously consulted by the plaintiff now represented by Mr. Faithfull.  
His Lordship said the whole circumstances had been explained.  
Mr. Faithfull:—My instructions are to object to Mr. Gardiner, personally I do not, but I am instructed to do so. If your Lordship sees no reason why—  
His Lordship:—Have you any grounds?  
Mr. Faithfull:—My client is very annoyed at Mr. Gardiner taking the case.  
His Lordship:—Perhaps Mr. Gardiner is annoyed at him going to you (laughter). Perhaps Mr. Gardiner does not care, I don't know.

### EXAMINATION ANCHORAGES.

#### New Regulations.

It is notified in a Government Gazette Extraordinary for information that clause (e) of Part I of the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Hongkong, published in Government Notification No. 286 of August 3, 1914, has been cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—  
The Examination Anchorages are as follows:—  
Eastern Examination Anchorage. Is marked on Admiralty Charts in Chung Kwang O in the space enclosed by the following boundaries:—  
North. A line drawn between Maun Chau and Bak Sin Kok.  
South. A line drawn from Lyemun red light to S. W. point of Fatau Chan.  
East. A line drawn from Bak Sin Kok to S. W. point of Fatau Chan.  
West. A line drawn from Maun Chau Sou h (true) to meet southern boundary.  
All vessels are to be berthed as far to the eastward of the Anchorage as possible, to avoid masking the Military searchlights.  
Western Examination Anchorage. Is marked on Admiralty Charts to the westward of Stonecutter's Island in the space enclosed by the following boundaries:—  
North. Southern coast line of Chung Hwa.  
South. A line drawn due East and West (true) in latitude 22° 18' 30".  
East. A line drawn South (true) from 10-foot rock off S.E. point of Chung Hwa to meet southern boundary.  
West. A line drawn due South (true) from 8-foot rock off S.W. point of Chung Hwa to meet southern boundary.  
All vessels are to be berthed as far to the westward of the Anchorage as possible, so as to avoid masking the Military searchlights.

#### Eastern Junk Examination Anchorage.

Is in that part of Chung Kwang O (Junk Bay) north of a line drawn from Maun Chau to Bak Sin Kok. (Not marked on Admiralty Charts.)

#### Western Junk Examination Anchorage.

Is the same for other vessels. Incoming Merchant Vessels are to be admitted to the Examination Anchorage at all times of the day and night, but when the port is closed no Merchant Vessel, except Fleet Auxiliaries and Army Transports, are to be permitted to leave the Examination Anchorage for the purpose of entering the port.

A vessel which has anchored in the Examination Anchorage must not leave the Anchorage by day or night without permission from the Examining Officer. If a vessel wishes to proceed to sea from Anchorage, the fact that she has permission to do so should be signalled to the Examination Battery from the Examination Steamer by the ordinary means.

It is notified that the Examination Anchorages laid down in Government Notification No. 461 of the 14th October, 1915, will come into force on the 1st November, 1915.

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D., state:—

#### Leave.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—

Private O. C. Stark from 15. 10. 15 to 15. 11. 15.

Private G. A. Dutton from 15. 10. 15 to 20. 12. 15.

Bomb. E. H. Farrell from 4. 11. 15 to 4. 10.

#### Parades.

Parades for Friday, 15th instant, Nil.

#### Detail.

Gunn Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until 16th instant—

Centre Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Wright.

Detection Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night No. 1 Section.

Arty. Batty.

Officer on duty Lieut. Kennett.

On duty to-morrow night Left Section M.G. Co. and 7 members of Right Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Rees.

Next for duty H.K.V.R.

Orderly Sergeant until 16th instant Sergt. Schnepel.



## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

**Promotions, Etc.**  
The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the following promotions and appointments:—

The promotion of Crown-Sergeant Lammett to the rank of Inspector and his appointment as O.O. No. 1 Company.

The promotion of P. C. J. Witchell, ex-member of the regular Police, to the rank of Crown-Sergeant.

The inclusion of Crown-Sergeants Langley, McEwen and Witchell in the Staff of the Police Reserve.

The promotion of P. Ca. Poon Why, Li A Pak, Pun Yau Fung, Kwok Ying Kuen and Chan Mak Heung to the rank of Sergeant.

Absentees from Parades Etc.  
It is the duty of O.O. Companies to obtain from their Platoon Commanders the names of all men absent without leave from any Parade, Duty, etc., and to report same at once to the D.S.P.'s Office. Men medically exempt (M.E.), exempt (E.), on duty (D.), or on leave from the Colony (L.) must not be reported.

**Parades.**  
O. C. Companies are advised that Central Patrols are to be provided as follows:—

October 18 to 22 and 1st shift on 23, by No. 3 Company. 2nd shift on October 23 and both shifts on October 24, by No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Company.

October 25 to 28 by No. 2 Company.  
October 29 to 31 by No. 3 Company.

**Patrols (Central.)**  
Saturday, October 16 No. 3 Company.  
Sunday, October 17 No. 2 Company.

**Patrols (Water Police.)**  
October 16, 5.50—A. Alves (S) Vieira (S). 8.50—Man Tat Cheung (S) Tang Shing Cheung (S).

October 17, 5.50 Bailey (S) Fothergill (S) Packham (P), 8.50 Nicoll (S) Robertson (S) Weaver (P).

October 18, 5.50 Mehr Din (S) Jamman Khan (S) M. Akbar (P), 8.50 Neves (S) J. R. Pereira (S) Sergeant Silva (P).

**Patrols (Eastern.)**  
October 16, 5.50 P. C. Sheikh Hamid and M. Abbas, 8.50 Y. Mohamed and Fatty Daen, Sergeant Arculli visits.

October 17, 5.50 O. Arculli and A. Santos, 8.50 S. Juman and Fatty Dad, Sergeant Suffad visits.

October 18, 5.50 E. Arculli and A. Ismail, 8.50 A. Noor and S. Bux, Inspector Sirdar Khan visits.

**Parades**  
(Central Station, 5.30 p.m., Multi with Rifles.)  
Tuesday, October 19, The whole of No. 1 Co. Also all recruits of No. 3 Co.

Wednesday, October 20.—The whole of No. 2 Company.  
Friday, October 22.—The whole of No. 3 Company, including Recruits.

**Overhaul of Rifles.**  
The 1st and 2nd Platoons of No. 1 Company will return their rifles to the Armoury at conclusion of the parade on October 19. All ranks, including Inspectors and men medically exempt, are to attend this parade.

The 3rd and 4th Platoons of No. 1 Company will draw their rifles at 5.30 p.m. on October 19. Members of other Companies in possession of Service Rifles will return same on October 19, at 5.30 p.m.

**LANGKAT OUTPUT.**  
Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

October 1 ... Tons 200  
" 2 ... " 198  
" 3 ... " 201  
" 4 ... " 209  
" 5 ... " 194  
" 6 ... " 200  
" 7 ... " 182  
" 8 ... " 202  
" 9 ... " 199  
" 10 ... " 184  
" 11 ... " 199  
" 12 ... " 191  
" 13 ... " 188  
" 14 ... " 200

Total to 14th inst. 2747  
Daily average 196.22

## OBSTRUCTION OF REVENUE OFFICER.

**Alleged Rough Handling by a Crowd.**

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindsay with obstructing a Revenue Officer in the execution of his duty.

Acting Inspector Brazil informed the magistrate that the Revenue Officer saw the defendant carrying some books and, suspecting that they might contain opium, demanded to see inside them. The defendant refused to let him and called upon the crowd to assist him in resisting the officer. The latter was being roughly handled when two members of the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company came to his help.

The case was adjourned.

**M.C.L. FAZAAR.**  
"The Merri Mimmers."

There will be two entertainments at Government House (by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor) on the 29th and 30th October, given by the Merri Mimmers, who include Messdames Marley, Smythe, O'Hara and the Misses Robertson and Alma Worcester, and Messrs. Smythe, Seales and Muriel.

The performance on the 29th is to give staff soldiers and helpers, by Sergeant and schools an opportunity to attend at 5 p.m. Tickets of admission for adults are 50 cts. Children under 12 years old will be admitted free.

The second performance on the 30th (the day of the Bazaar) is open to all at 5.30 p.m. The admission is \$1.

The show is a good one and is well rehearsed; and the troupe has little of the amateur about it. The price of admission ought to secure full houses on both occasions. Mrs. O'Hara is primarily responsible for the organising of the troupe, and Mr. Denman Fuller has kindly carried out the entire staging.

**LORD ROSEBURY ON COMPUSSION.**  
Trust in the Government.

Lord Rosebury was on September 3 admitted an honorary member of the Glasgow Incorporation of Weavers, and in the course of a brief speech urged the importance of placing full confidence in the Government in the matter of deciding the question of compulsory service.

He said we were called on now for a different kind of weaving from any to which they had put their hands before. Were we not at this moment engaged in weaving all over the world the winding-sheet of the most infamous conspiracy that had ever been known against the liberties of mankind? What was meant to break up the British Empire consolidated it in a way which the most ardent Imperialist could never have hoped for.

Referring to compulsory service, he said it was an admirable subject for polemics and argument, but it did not strike him as one which ought to fill to the extent that it did the columns of the Press. We had established with great effort a National Government, which meant a Government in which we were to put unlimited confidence—positively, because it was a collection of most able men, and, negatively, because there was no other Government to take its place. If the Government did not represent a united nation it represented nothing, and if we had confidence in the Government regarding all the other questions relating to the war surely we should have confidence in the Government which alone had the necessary information as to the question of compulsory service. Could we not trust the Government and could we not trust Lord Kitchener to say to the country exactly the moment at which, if it ever occurred, he thought compulsory service should be enforced? If we did not put trust in the Government and Lord Kitchener we were representing indeed a lost cause.

Without unity victory would not be possible. It was, then, a disheartening thing, worse than any defeat in battle, to see huge strikes proceeding in the very streets and agony of the war.

**THE REGISTER AND RECRUITING.**  
Use of Pink Forms.

The Needs of War Work.

The local authorities responsible for the National Register have received instructions from the Registrar-General's Department to forward the pink forms to the regimental recruiting depots, or in the case of the smaller urban and rural districts to the responsible recruiting officer says the Times of September 7. Before this decision was taken, the matter had been considered in all its bearings by a strong committee representing the Government Departments concerned. The conclusions arrived at by the committee were approved by the Government, by whom, we understand, it is by no means regarded as a step in the direction of conscription.

Certain steps are being taken with a view to making the best use of the completed Register. The system, to be adopted is intended, among other things, to prevent the enlistment of men who can do work for the war at home as valuable as any service they could perform in the field. The Ministry of Munition has already had access to the Register with a view to the retention of skilled workmen at home, the Board of Agriculture will see that the country is not deprived of all its skilled farm labour, while the Home Office will doubtless take such steps as may be necessary to secure the necessary output of coal.

Neither in the case of munition work nor in that of the enlistment of men between the ages of 18 and 40 is there for the moment, at all events, any question of compulsion. With regard to local canvassing, an official statement is likely to be made. Eligible men may be asked to state their reasons for non-enlistment, but pressure is strongly deprecated.

It has been stated that it is proposed to utilize the territorial system for further recruiting. We understand that this proposal and all cognate matters (many suggestions have been put forward) will be dealt with by the committee of which Lord Lansdowne has accepted the chairmanship.

**Returns from the Big Towns.**  
Meanwhile the general work of the register is going on excellently. The essential point is to get the returns from the great manufacturing and populous districts, and the reports to hand are most encouraging. Birmingham has already sent in its return, and so has Sheffield. Liverpool and Manchester have both returned well, as has Lancashire generally. Good reports have also come in from Northumberland, Durham, and most of parts Yorkshire. The smaller districts do not matter so much, but every effort will be made to get the statistical return of males in the great centres by next Monday.

London is making its returns very satisfactorily, though there is a good deal of absenteeism. Blackpool has the distinction of numbering more than a quarter of a million of absentees in its return—persons, that is, who were staying at Blackpool in addition to the normal population when the enumeration was made.

Certain returns have been published from localities. This is much deprecated as the information is considered to be likely to prove of use to the enemy. Local authorities are reminded that it is most important that they should carry out instruction 15, on the preservation of secrecy. No unauthorised person should have access to the form or the register, and no figures representing the results of the enumeration should be made public in any form.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

**FISH**  
WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT  
OF SELECTED  
**FILLET HADDOCKS**  
AND  
**KIPPERS.**

## BRITAIN'S PURPOSE IN THE WAR FOR PEACE.

Views of Mr. Asquith and Other Ministers.

"So long as a single German soldier remains on the soil of France or Belgium there is not one Englishman who will even dream of peace."

Mr. Lloyd George made the statement only the other day in France, and The Daily Chronicle has already reported fully the interesting Journal interview in which the phrase appeared.

The Independent—the weekly organ of British trade unionism—has asked other Cabinet Ministers if these words represent their views on Britain's objective. The Prime Minister replies that his views are clearly stated in his speeches, more particularly in the one delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet last November and the one in the House of Commons on March 1.

Here is the outstanding passage in the Guildhall speech:—  
"We shall never sheath the sword, we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium receives in full measure all and more than all she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

Below we give the replies of the Attorney-General, the President of the Local Government Board, and the President of the Board of Agriculture.

**Sir Edward Carson.**  
"I agree with Mr. Lloyd George's statement of our objective, and I would add, as I believe he would, 'France or Belgium' Russia."

"If any of our people imagine they are called upon to make unnecessary sacrifices, it is only because they do not realise the dangers of the situation and the ideals of our enemies, as contrasted with our intense love of freedom and our policy of progress and happiness for the King's subjects."

"I am sure your patriotic efforts to inform your readers of the vast interest at stake amongst all classes of the community will add greatly to the dignity and esteem of those whose policy you represent."

**Mr. Walter Long.**  
"I entirely concur in the remarks you quote from a recent speech made by Mr. Lloyd George. I cannot conceive anything less than he describes as the conditions precedent to peace."

**Lord Selborne.**  
"I entirely agree with Mr. Lloyd George. I feel very strongly, and I have endeavoured to express to the best of my ability the fact that I believe, that all our ideals are at stake in this war, and I believe that if Germany is victorious in this war, or is enabled to call it a drawn war, there is no body of men in the United Kingdom who will suffer more in consequence than the trade unions of the United Kingdom."

## TELEGRAMS

## UNITED STATES NAVY SCHEME.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")  
London, Received, October 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington, Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, proposes to recommend a five years' naval building programme, asking for from fifteen to twenty dreadnoughts and battlecruisers with a proportionate number of submarines, cruisers, destroyers and auxiliaries. It is stated that President Wilson and Mr. Daniels are agreed that the fleet must be almost doubled within five years. The programme involves a cost of two hundred and forty-eight million dollars.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES BOAT'S CREW.**  
London, Received, October 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the crew of the Messageries Maritimes liner Yunnan, ninety in number, have reached the coast in boats.

**SEQUEL TO A FIRE.**  
Wanchai Conflagration an Accident.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. R. Wood held an enquiry into the death of Chan Ming Tak one of the eight Chinese who met their death in the fire at 4 Taui Tang Lane on October 3.

After hearing the evidence, the magistrate found that the deceased had met his death through the fire, which had been caused accidentally, and that no blame attached to anyone. He further ordered the release of the premises.

**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
HONGKONG CLUB.

**NOTICE.**  
An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Friday, the 29th October, 1915, at 5.15 p.m.

**Business.**—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,  
E. DES VŒUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915.  
**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

**THE Steamship**  
"ITOLA"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915.

**NEW STOCK**  
OF  
**HIGH GRADE**  
**PYJAMA SUITS**  
FOR  
**AUTUMN & WINTER**  
IN  
**NEWEST DESIGNS.**  
We guarantee both the wearing and washing qualities of these garments.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
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TELEPHONE 348.  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
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**NEW AND PRETTY**  
**NECKWEAR**  
MUSLIN COLLARS & FRONTS. | SILK BOWS & TIES.  
VERY SMART TAILOR MADE  
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SPECIAL SALE  
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Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

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CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.  
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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Regular Service Between  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 25th October.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 16th October.

The S.S. "Muttra," tons 4,644, Capt. Kilpatrick, will be despatched as above on the 28th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1915.

Agents.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.  
FRIDAY, 15th OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Falshan.

SATURDAY, 16th OCTOBER.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 2005.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		\$Kilano Maru Capt. Cope \$Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa	T. 16,000 {THURS., 21st Oct., at noon. T. 21,000 {THURS., 4th Nov., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama		\$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa \$Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 {TUES., 19th Oct., at noon. T. 12,500 {TUES., 2nd Nov., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Island, Townsville and Brisbane		\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomioka	T. 9,000 {SATUR., 16th Oct., at noon. T. 13,500 {TUES., 16th Nov., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon		\$Ceylon Maru Capt. Fijita	T. 12,000 {MONDAY, 18th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo			
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		\$Kamakura Maru Capt. Kuwabara	T. 12,500 {MONDAY, 18th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		\$Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 26th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomioka	T. 13,500 {FRI., 15th Oct., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		\$Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	T. 12,500 {TUES., 19th Oct., at 10 a.m.

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To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 360.
" Return " 605.	" Return " 560.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0	
" Montreal \$60.3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.	
" 1st Return \$37.10/—	
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
" 1st Return \$72.	" 1st Return \$73.16/—
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " " 90.	" 2nd " " 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

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Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	17th Oct. at 4 light
H'HOW, PHOI & PHONG	Sungkiang	19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	19th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	19th Oct. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Hulchow	21st Oct. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	26th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation; electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 481.

Hongkong 15th October, 1915.

## SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjmanock	BATAVIA	20th Oct.	S'HAJ	27th Oct.
Tjikini	MAKASSAR	21st Oct.	JAPAN	28th Oct.
Tjikembar	S'HAJ	28th Oct.	JAVA	31st Oct.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA**

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Dairen Maru	8,000	15 knots	Monday, 1st November.
Persia	9,000	17 knots	Wednesday, 3rd November.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	30th Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 28th Dec., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.  
First Class to New York.....\$50. " " \$95.10.  
" " San Francisco \$45. " " \$68.

\* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	13th Oct.	19th Oct. 11 a.m.
Eastern	2nd Nov.	2nd Nov. "
Aldenharn	22nd Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St. Albans	22nd Nov.	14th Dec. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 19th Oct., at 1 p.m.
Mailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 22nd Oct., at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Layrak & Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

H. A. Line Fined for Contempt.

The Federal Court at New York has fined the Hamburg-America Shipping Company \$150 for contempt in refusing to answer the question whether at the beginning of the war its steamers were loaded and despatched from American ports as colliers for coal on the high seas.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that the following permanent light of Shio-maki Lighthouse, on Shio-maki, Province of Kii, has been shown again since September 13th, and the temporary light (see Notification No. 652 of Department of Communications, August, 1915) was withdrawn at the same time. Order:—Second. Power:—18,000 Candles. Character of light and other features remain unchanged.

The Pacific Mail Company.

A shipping paper, noting that after fifty years the flag of the Pacific Mail Company disappears from the trans-Pacific trade, says it is not a circumstance of which Americans can be altogether proud when they know that the company assigns its withdrawal to American legislation. As a rule, the traditions of a great steamship company are a valuable asset. This case of the Pacific Mail Company is in no sense an exception, but apparently the United States is either unaware of its loss or is indifferent to it.

Ocean Freight Remain Steady.

Although ocean freights remain steady and are more inclined to advance than recede, coastwise cargo is not so plentiful as before and tonnage has been easy to obtain. It is predicted that with the close of the Hokkaido and Antung lumber trades, in which over 60 Japanese vessels are engaged, about October 30, tonnage will be in excess of cargo. Reports from the south likewise state that freights are weak, having been depressed by the number of vessels which have recently come to the China coast and the poor crops in India.

Ship Forced Back Into Port. The steamer Lillavati (Captain Ismail Ahmed), left Bombay harbor bound for Goa with 735 passengers aboard. When she was near the coast of Janjira about 50 miles from Bombay she encountered cyclonic winds and heavy seas. The captain cruised about for three hours to get his bearings to enter into Janjira Harbor but failed in his attempt. He deemed it advisable to turn back to Bombay and arrived at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, landing the passengers safely on Thursday morning. There was no casualty during the voyage. The sailing of the ship has been suspended for the time being.

New Inland Sea Beacon Light. Notice is given by Department of Communications that the newly established Ikada-iso Lighted Beacon on Ikada-iso, W. entrance to Kuroshima Strait, Inland Sea, will be shown as follows at the beginning of October, 1915. Position:—Lat. 34° 8' 39" N., Long 132° 55' 46" E. (according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 141) Description:—Lower part concrete, upper part iron lattice work, painted red. Height of light:—33 shaku above the base; 40 shaku above the level of high water spring tides. Character of light:—Acetylene gas occulting white light, light two seconds, eclipse two seconds. Power:—150 candles. Illuminated Arc:—The whole horizon. Visible distance:—11 nautical miles in clear night. The beacon being unwatched, should the light go out by accident there may be some delay in re-lighting it. Further notice will be given after the beacon has been lighted.

Cysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Windon, Haddock, Kippers, &c., ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang <sup>1</sup>	Sat., 16th Oct. at d'light
MANILA .....	Yuensang <sup>2</sup>	Sat., 16th Oct. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong .....	Loksang <sup>3</sup>	Sun., 17th Oct. at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei .....	Chipshing <sup>4</sup>	Tues., 19th Oct. at d'light
MOJI & Kobe .....	Kulsang <sup>5</sup>	Wed., 20th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kumsang <sup>6</sup>	Wed., 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN .....	Mausang <sup>7</sup>	Thur., 21st Oct. at noon
MANILA .....	Loongsang <sup>8</sup>	Sat., 23rd Oct. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze  
Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dany, Weihaiwei.  
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
LONDON .....	Merionethshire	.....Middle of Oct.
GENOA & LONDON...	Carnarvonshire	.....Middle of Nov.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.  
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,  
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents. 19

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
General Agents.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK  
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

**THE BANK LINE LIMITED.**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1915

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mershire	J. M. Co.	M. of Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M.	16, Oct.
London & Glasgow	C. of Hankow	B. L. L.	18, Oct.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Malta	P. & O.	22, Oct.
Genoa	Glengyle	S. T. Co.	30, Oct.
Genoa and London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	M. of Nov.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Vancouver and Seattle	Shirtsu M.	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
V'ia, B.C., & S'tle via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Bede	D. & Co.	26, Oct.
V'ia, & T'ma via S'hai, N'saki &c.	Hawti M.	O. S. K.	30, Oct.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	1, Nov.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	3, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
San Francisco	Inveric	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	19, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18, Nov.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	16, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	16, Oct.
Tamsai, K'lung via S'tow & Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	17, Oct.
Hoishow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Kaiori M.	D. L. Co.	19, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atiantique	M. M.	19, Oct.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	19, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	20, Oct.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	25, Oct.
Anping, Tokao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosha M.	O. S. K.	27, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Dunera	D. S. Co.	23, Oct.
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	25, Oct.
Mauritius and South African			
Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

## The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA  
SUEZ CANAL.

will be despatched for the above ports about

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.  
The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for Coronal via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. DAIREN MARU will be despatched by this Company from here for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Monday the 1st November at noon.  
The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 18th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 26th Dec. at noon.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver on Tuesday the 5th October.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Waterhouse Line s.s. SHINTSU MARU from Manila is due at Hongkong on the 16th inst. leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 17th instant.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,340, Arthur Fraser, 3rd Oct.—Saloon, 26th Sept. Rice—China.	
Chofu Maru, Jap. s.s. 933, S. Ono, 4th Oct.—China, 3rd Oct. Wood—P. A. L. & Co.	
Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 7th Oct.—Saloon, 3rd Oct. Rice—China.	
Kazembe, Br. s.s. 2,935, J. W. Anderson, 6th Oct.—Manila, 4th Oct. Gen.—S. T. & Co.	
Tonghong, Br. s.s. 1,313, F. J. Porynor, 6th Oct.—Saloon, 2nd Oct. General—China.	
Kailong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 7th Oct.—Hoishow, 6th Oct. Gen.—B. and S.	
Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 7th Oct.—Kobe, 1st Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Taihei Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,101, T. Horinchi, 8th Oct.—Chifoo, 2nd Oct. Gen.—M.B.K.	
Childen, Nor. s.s. 1,192, Nils Hjørth, 8th Oct.—Swatow, 7th Oct. Gen.—T. & Co.	
Novara, Br. s.s. 4,247, H.R. Hetherington, 9th Oct.—Singapore, 4th October Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Taihsun, Chi. s.s. 1,215, Westerlund, 9th Oct.—Shanghai, 6th Oct. Gen.—C.M.B. & Co.	
Penang Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,273, S. Murazumi, 11th Oct.—Moji, 6th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Sado Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,360, K. Asakawa, 11th Oct.—Shanghai, 8th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,128, W. M. Meney, 12th Oct.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,777, 13th Oct.—Stagen, 4th Oct. Sugar—J. M. & Co.	
Taihsun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,379, K. Yamada, 13th Oct.—Chifoo, 2nd Oct. Gen.—Cont. D. & Co.	
Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,255, Geo. W. Eady, 13th Oct.—Shanghai, 10th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Nichiren Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,400, O. Kasaki, Honkai Bay, 11th Oct. Salt—D. & Co.	
Loksang, Br. s.s. 997, D. W. Ritchie, 14th Oct.—Haiphong, 12th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Koji Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,116, D. Imidsumi, 14th Oct.—Hoishow, Rice—Order.	
Eiger, Nor. s.s. 275, M. Eriksen, 14th Oct.—Dalren, 8th Oct. Bean—Chinese.	
Chiphing, Br. s.s. 1,169, A. G. N. Walker, 14th Oct.—Tientsin, 8th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	

## TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND  
SEATTLE.

The Steamship "SHINTSU MARU" will be despatched for the above ports about the 17th October. For freight and particulars apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1915.

## TO SAIL

## REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

## GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Nagasaki

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBÉ &amp; YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	236
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco .....	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco .....	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....	0
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months) .....	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months) .....	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.**

Prince's Building

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW.....	City of Hankow	18th October.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1915.

General Agents.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COY.)

## The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN."

3,000 Tons, Capt. R. de Weerd, will be despatched for Swatow, Belawan Deli (Medan) Penang and Singapore on the 28th October.

This steamer has excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1915.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	HEAD OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon.....	200	100' top bottom	2'	1' 6"	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon.....	200	100'	2'	1' 6"	.....
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon.....	200	100'	2'	1' 6"	.....
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon.....	200	100'	2'	1' 6"	.....
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon.....	200	100'	2'	1' 6"	.....
SAIKOKE-SUI					
Cementation Dock .....	400	100'	2'	1' 6"	.....
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock .....	400	100'	2'	1' 6"	.....
Lanau Dock .....	400	100'	2'	1' 6"	.....

OFFICE: KOWLOON  
Telephone No. 1 E.

HEAD

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

**M. DYER B.Sc., M.J.N.** Kowloon Dock HongkongTOWN OFFICE:  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,  
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.

### VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R. state:—  
Prisoners of War Camp and Gun Club Hill Picquet.  
The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Saturday, the 16th inst.

**Detail.**  
Prisoners of War Camp: Saturday 16th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.  
Sunday 17th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.  
Monday 18th inst. Sections 1 of C Co.  
Tuesday 19th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.  
Wednesday 20th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.  
Thursday 21st inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.  
Gun Club Hill: Saturday 16th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.  
Sunday 17th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.  
Monday 18th inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.  
Tuesday 19th inst. Section 1 and 2 of A Co.  
Wednesday 20th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.  
Thursday 21st inst. Sections 1 of C Co.

**Parades.**  
"A" Co. will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 18th inst. Dress: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

"C" Co. will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Dress: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd inst. Dress: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 20th inst. under Sgt. Major Cooke, Dress: Drill Order.

**Recruits.**  
Recruits will parade on the Cricket ground on Monday, the 18th inst., Wednesday, the 20th inst., and Thursday, the 21st inst. Dress: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

**Signallers.**  
Signallers intending to qualify will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 19th inst. and Thursday, the 21st inst.

**Class of Instruction.**  
The Class of Instruction will be held on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 19th inst. and Thursday, the 21st inst. under S. M. Bond. Dress: Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

**Posting.**  
Pte. H. J. Sleat, having joined, is allotted Corps No. 539 and posted to Co. "C" Sec. 4.

**Transfers.**  
Capt. W. L. Carter is transferred to the Royal Engineers with effect from September 24, 1915 with the Honorary rank of Capt. Pte. J. W. H. is transferred to the H.K.V.C.

**Orderly Sergeant.**  
Orderly Sergeant from the morning of the 16 inst. to the morning of the 22, inst. Sergt. J. E. Oxberry.

### UP TO THE MINUTE.

**Closing Prices.**  
Banks. — \$330, sales.  
Kowloon Wharves. — \$80, buyers.  
Kowloon Docks. — \$88, buyers.  
Euros. — Tls. 172, buyers.  
Kang Yike. — Tls. 15, buyers.  
Shanghai Cottons. — Tls. 92, nom.

**Riding Without a Light.**  
A Portuguese named George Rosa, of Kowloon, was charged at the Police Court this morning, by P. O. Edwards, with riding his bicycle without a light in Nathan Road. The defendant was let off with a caution.

### ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

**Case Brought by Police Reserve.**  
A case of cruelty to animals was brought to the notice of Mr. R. Lindsell at the Police Court this morning when two Chinese were charged by Acting Inspector Brazil with overcrowing poultry in two crates.

The inspector informed his Worship that this was a case concerning the ill-treatment of fowl by cramming a large number into crates. One of the crates which measured four feet square contained one hundred full grown fowls, while the other, three feet square, held thirty three capons. The crates could not be expected to hold more than fifteen birds apiece.

Sergt. R. McEwen (R) said that he saw the defendants carrying the fowls in Jubilee Street. He stopped them and in reply to his questions they admitted that they were the owners of the birds.

The defendants pleading that they were not responsible for the packing were remanded for a week.

### NEARLY TWO MILLIONS FOR PRIZE FUND.

**Sale of Enemy Vessels and Cargoes.**

A review of the work of the Prize Court shows that down to the end of August the gross proceeds of vessels and cargoes sold and freight received on cargoes released amounted to £4,104,604. After deducting freight, expenses of realization, &c., which amounted to £1,161,000, the balance represents the net amount standing to the credit of Prize Fund at the present time. So far there has been no distribution of prize money, but the proceeds of the sales, by Order in Council, will either go to the Admiralty if the vessel was captured on the high seas or to the Crown if she was seized in port.

Much interest attaches to the forthcoming judgment of the Prize Court as to whether the cargoes of the *Kim*, *Alfred Nobel*, *Bjornstjerne*, *Bjornson*, and *Fridland* are to be condemned as conditional contraband of war, the Crown alleging that the goods (which include 23,000,000 lb. of lard, some rubber shipped as "gum," etc.) were actually "destined" for the enemy, although shipped in neutral vessels to Copenhagen.

To the end of July 521 German vessels of 1,113,258 tons were captured, sunk, or damaged by submarine mines or explosion or detained in British or Allied ports. — *Times*.

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

#### Resignations.

Pte. D. Jackson is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 14. 10. 15.

#### Uniform.

Greatcoats can now be obtained by N. O. Os. & men not in possession of same, on application at Headquarters during the hours the Store is open.

#### Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until to-morrow morning Centre Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty Lieut. Wright. Next for duty H.K.V.R.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:— On duty to-night Left Section M.G. Co. and 7 members of Right Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty Capt. Armstrong. Next for duty H.K.V.R. Orderly Sergeant until to-morrow morning Sergt. Schnepel.

### A MOSLEM KING'S TRIBUTE.

**Further War Funds From British Sudan.**

Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor-General of Nigeria, sends to London the following letter from the Shehu of Bornu:—  
In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.  
Praise be to His Prophet.

This letter is sent by the slave of God, Abubakar Shehu of Bornu, son of the Shehu Ibrahim, son of the Shehu Umar, son of the Shehu Mohamman Lamino Kanemi.

I, Shehu of Bornu, established by the authority of the King of England, write to our well wisher, the representative of the King of England, Governor Lugard, Salutations, Blessing and greatness be with you.

We have received the news that God has given victory to the King of England in the capture of the German stronghold. When we heard of the fall of Garga, our hearts were filled with joy. We rejoiced greatly and all our people, by reason of the victory Three days were spent in public rejoicings and sports in the Dandal (the Great Square in the Bornu capital).

#### A Council of War-Finance.

When our rejoicings were finished, I called my councillors together. We said that the sum of £3,500 which we contributed to the War chest in the month of Zulkadhad was not enough. I and my councillors were agreed upon this, We said that we ought to make a further contribution in order to strengthen our Lord the King of England, in order that he might eat up his enemies.

The Wazir, the Liman Ansami, said to me, "Oh, Shehu, although you have sent many cattle and sheep and kola to the soldiers at Mora, behold this is not enough."

Our Treasurer, Mallam Muktar, said to us "There is no lack of money in the Native Treasury. The taxes will be paid shortly." For this reason I and my councillors decided to offer a contribution of £1,000 in thanksgiving for the victory.

We pray to God every day that he will continue to give victory to the King of England in all parts of the world. May Almighty God give him victory and long life.

You, Governor Lugard who art before us, may God lengthen your days.

#### Salutations.

Written on Wednesday, the 17th day of Shaaban, in the year of the Hijra 1333.

[Bornu is an old-established kingdom of the Central Sudan to the west of Lake Chad—now a sultanate or shehadum for the most part absorbed in Northern Nigeria. A majority of the natives are negroes; but there is a strong and dominant population of Moslem descendants from the Arabs who civilised the Sudan before the dark ages came.]

#### Obscure Tribes in F.M.S.

The journal of the F.M.S. Museum for September has three most interesting sets of notes on obscure tribes of the Peninsula.

The first, by Mr. C. Boden Kloss, gives measurements of some Sakai of Sungkai, and Slim, South Perak, profusely illustrated with excellent photographs; the second contains notes on the Sakai of the Ulu Sangkai, in the Batang Padang district of Perak, by Mr. J. H. N. Evans, also handsomely illustrated; and the latter gentleman is also responsible for notes on various aboriginal tribes of Negri Sembilan, with photographs. A fourth article gives some Semang vocabularies obtained in Pahang and Perak.

### THE RECALL OF DR. DUMBA.

**Text of American Note.**

**Guilty of a Breach of Propriety.**

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Government has decided, as anticipated, that Dr. Dumba cannot remain here. Mr. Lansing's Note requesting Vienna to recall its Ambassador on the ground of his "admitted purpose to cripple the legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade," published in today's Press, meets with approval warmer and more general than any act of the Government since the President's first Lusitania Note. I have not seen a single criticism of its terms or of the policy which it represents.

It seems to be felt on all hands that Mr. Lansing has chosen precisely the correct moment for firmness. There is no harm in saying now that the President's policy of neutrality had lately begun to be severely criticized by many thinking Americans. While, especially in the West, a large bulk of opinion is quite ready to ensure the continuance of "ice cold neutrality" on any terms, the feeling had been growing that, by too exclusive a reliance upon words and by a too patient treatment of Teutonic crimes and misdemeanours, the President was courting national humiliation. Especially this has been so since the discomfiting discovery of the hollowness of the victory which last week he was believed to have won in the submarine controversy.

Fears were springing up that the continued cynicism of Prussian diplomacy, together with the spread of the criminal activities of German agents in the United States, could only mean that the Teutonic Powers had been deceived into believing it safe to treat the United States with scarcely more respect than Germany used to show Turkey. These fears are now dissipated. On all hands it is proclaimed that Mr. Lansing's Note means the end of patient trifling with the malign activities of German agents in this country, and that a stronger American line may be expected regarding further submarine atrocities. Not, of course, that the Government is going to jump from one extreme to another. It is clear it means to do everything legitimately possible to keep on terms with the German allies.

It is explained, for instance, that the reason why Mr. Lansing asked for Dr. Dumba's recall, instead of handing him his passport, was to let Vienna down as easily as possible and to minimize the possibility that Vienna might retaliate by handing Mr. Penfield, the American Ambassador in Vienna, his passport. It is also noted that Dr. Dumba's defence, regarding the justice of which there is a good deal of evidence, that he was merely carrying out the instructions of his Government, is ignored. Nor are there any signs that Captain von Pape, the German Military Attaché, is going to pay the penalty of his indiscretion, or that, if he has sense enough to keep quiet, any particular effort will be made to implicate Count Bernstorff in the munition workers' plot.

If it is wise, however, Berlin will not be deceived by this tolerance. It will take note rather of the patriotic jubilation caused by Dr. Dumba's dismissal, and will regulate, accordingly, the activities not only of its civil agents in the United States, but of its submarines. — *Times*.

#### Mr. Lansing's Note.

Washington, September 10.—Mr. Penfield, American Ambassador in Vienna, was instructed by cable yesterday to deliver the following communication to the Austrian Foreign Office:—

Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his Government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. This information reached this Government through the copy of a letter from the Ambassador to his Government. The bearer was an American citizen, named Archibald, who was travelling under an American passport. The Ambassador has admitted that he employed Mr. Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his Government.

By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Dr. Dumba to conspire to cripple the legitimate industries of the people of the United States and interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety by employing an American citizen protected by an American passport, as the secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of her enemy to Austria-Hungary the President directs me to inform your Excellency that Dr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty in Washington.

Believing the Imperial and Royal Government will realize that the Government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Dr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the Government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course becomes necessary and assures the Imperial and Royal Government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

**Count Bernstorff and the Plot.**  
New York, September 10.—Unlike Dr. Dumba, Count Bernstorff entrusted only verbal messages to Mr. Archibald, whose arrest, by the way, is expected on his arrival in New York. — *Times*.

The German newspapers suppressed all the first reports about the Dumba case, but the *Cologne Gazette* published on Wednesday a short summary of the American Press comments, added the following remark:—

The demand of American newspapers that the diplomatic personnel of the Central Powers shall be given their passports has become quite a commonplace. In Europe it no longer makes any impression.

**The Explanation of Dr. Dumba.**  
Washington, September 8.—The interview which Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, has had with Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, with reference to the intercepted letter on the plan to hamper work in American munitions factories has not improved things. The Ambassador is believed to have tried to make out that the letter was merely the result of instructions from his Government to warn Austrian and Hungarian subjects that to work in munitions factories for the Allies would render them liable to severe penalties under the laws of the Empire.

He is alleged to have represented that the expenditure of money contemplated was partly for advertising and partly for philanthropic purposes. His plan, he is described as saying, was to advertise the position of his Government in the vernacular newspapers. Not only would the advertisements have to be paid for, but if he succeeded in frightening Austro-Hungarian subjects away from the factories the newspapers would lose constituents and would have to be re-compensated. Work or sustenance would have to have been found for those who threw up their jobs.

There is no reason to believe that Mr. Lansing was particularly impressed by Dr. Dumba's arguments. Certainly public opinion is not impressed. Most of the

### THE STRENGTH OF MORTAR.

**Further Tests to be Made.**

This afternoon at the Police Court before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Lam Dore contractor of Gresson Street, was summoned, under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, for constructing brick walls at the Hongkong University Hostel, the same not being substantially put together with good lime mortar in contravention of Sections 100 and 229.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton defended. The case for the prosecution was that the mortar composed of red earth and lime failed to satisfy the tests usually applied to such mortar.

Mr. Bratton urged that there should be an adjournment in order that fresh tests should be made by Mr. A. E. Wright of the P. W. D. and Professor Middleton Smith.

The case was again adjourned for tests to be carried out with the samples already taken.

**Returned to the Colony.**  
Mr. F. S. Hazeldene has returned to the Colony to-day from the North.

comment available is still that Dr. Dumba ought to be given his passport. Many people here have the same view. It seems to be doubted whether the cautious policy which usually well-informed newspapers, like the *World*, believe the President is still inclined to favour is any longer advisable. — *Times*.

**Text of the Letter.**  
New York, Sept. 8.—The textual translation of Dr. Dumba's letter to Baron de Barrien is published as follows in the *Chicago Herald*:—

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.  
My Lord.—Yesterday evening Consul-General Von Nuber received the enclosed *aide memoire* from the chief editor of the local, long-known paper *Szabadsag* after a previous conference with him and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem-Schwab steel and munitions war factory, and also in the Middle West.

Dr. Archibald, who is well known to your lordship, leaves to-day at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to your lordship's favourable consideration. It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle-West which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved. But even if the strikes do not come off, it is probable we should extort, under pressure of the crisis, more favourable conditions of labour for our poor down-trodden fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for 12 hours a day and seven days a week. All weak persons succumb and become consumptive. So far as the German workmen found among the skilled hands are concerned means of living will be provided for them. Besides this a private German registry office has been established which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and it is already working well.

I beg your Excellency to be so good as to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless telegraphy, replying whether you agree.

DUMBA.

### A GALLIPOLI V.C.

**41 Hours' Continuous Bomb-Throwing.**

It was announced in a Supplement to the *London Gazette* on September 10 that the King has been graciously pleased to award the Victoria Cross to:—  
Lieut. William Thomas Forshaw, 1/9th Bn., Manchester Rgt. (P.F.).

For most conspicuous bravery and determination in the Gallipoli Peninsula from August 7 to 9 1915.

When holding the north-west corner of the "Vineyard," he was attacked and heavily bombed by Turks, who advanced time after time by three trenches which converged at this point, but he held his own, not only directing his men and encouraging them by exposing himself with the utmost disregard to danger but personally throwing bombs continuously for 41 hours. When his detachment was relieved after 24 hours he volunteered to continue the direction of operations.

Three times during the night of August 8-9 he was again heavily attacked, and once the Turks got over the barbed wire, after shooting three with his revolver, he led his men forward and recaptured it.

When he rejoined his Battalion he was choked and sickened by bomb fumes, badly bruised by a fragment of shrapnel, and could barely lift his arm from continuous bomb throwing.

It was due to his personal example, magnificent courage and endurance that this very important corner was held.

### CHINESE NUISANCE CHARGED.

**Sequel to Noisy Behaviour.**

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. Lindsell with disorderly conduct near the Duke of Connaught's Statue.

Evidence was given to the effect that Chinese were in the habit of making general nuisances of themselves and Mr. D'Eca of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company sent out an office boy to ask the defendant to keep quiet. He became abusive and endeavoured to strike the lad and then ran off, being captured by an Indian police sergeant.

The defendant denied striking the office boy who he claimed was abusive, and the magistrate bound the defendant over to be of good behaviour.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK, THE Steamship

"ST. BEDE."

Capt. J. Fortay having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on Friday, 22nd instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Agents. Hongkong 15th October, 1915.







**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**WOMEN'S PILLS**

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of this medicine in their possession to be at hand in case of any irregularity of the system. A timely dose may be administered. Those who use it are more regular than before their troubles. All Old Menstrual and Storms will be brought back to their normal state.

**MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.**

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**WOMEN'S PILLS**



## COMMERCIAL.

**Cotton Yarn Going up.**  
 Bombay, September 10th.—The recent rise in the prices of cotton has given a spurt to the yarn trade in China. Prices of yarn have recently considerably gone up simultaneously with the increase in demand. This has secured a fair margin of profit for Indian Mills. On the other hand, there is great depression in the cloth market. This has been accentuated by the absence of rain in several parts of the country. A proposal has been put forward by several influential millowners of Bombay to stop working half looms in each mill, so as to reduce the output of cloth. This would avoid working short hours. The proposal will be considered at a meeting of the Millowners' Association, to be convened next week.

**The Cotton Crops of Bihar and Orissa.**  
 Mr. G. Milne, Director of Agriculture, has issued a report, the first for 1915, on the Cotton Crop of Bihar and Orissa. The report deals with the area sown and the prospects of the early crop and gives a brief summary of the progress of sowings of the late crop. The early crop is most important in Ranchi and the South Bihar Parganas. The late crop is most important in the Angul, Sambalpur and Manbhum. The weather conditions have generally been favourable. Sowings begun in normal time but have not yet been completed in parts of Darbhanga and Hazaribagh. The present condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good. In Singhbhum and part of the South Bihar Parganas however the crop is not promising owing to the defective rainfall. The late variety is chiefly cultivated in North Bihar, Cuttack, and Manbhum. Fair progress has been made with the sowings of the crop. They have not begun as yet in Cuttack, Balasore and Angul. The weather conditions for the late crop in the Bihar districts have been favourable so far. In Manbhum, Singhbhum and part of the Ranchi is reported to be short for the growth of the crop. The area sown with the early cotton is reported to be 43,482 acres against 58,014 acres sown in the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is due to revision of figures in Ranchi. Up to date 25,573 acres have been sown with the late cotton against 25,158 acres sown in the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is due to late and deficient rainfall in Darbhanga and Manbhum.

**Damage to the Rice Crop.**  
 The recent typhoon seems to have wrought great havoc with the rice crop in some parts of the Sanyo provinces. It is reported from Tomada and Kume districts, in Okayama prefecture, that the crops there have been completely ruined by the typhoon, and the loss is estimated at ¥5,120,000. The farmers have already applied to the prefectural authorities for assistance, and the latter have decided to advance ¥2,700,000 out of the emergency fund for relief purposes. As this money is not available for immediate use, however the sufferers will have to be given assistance by means of public subscriptions and other methods.

**Shortage of Phosphates.**  
 Imports of phosphates having decreased Japanese manufacturers of artificial manure are suffering from scarcity. Imports from August 1913 to June 1914, and from August 1914 to June 1915, compare as follows:—

	Aug. 1913, Aug. 1914, to June 1914.	Aug. 1914, to June 1915.
South Seas	84,905	117,971
Africa	124,231	23,194
North America	86,051	7,073
Total	295,787	148,238

It will be seen that imports from August 1914 to June 1915 show a falling-off of 147,549 tons as compared with the corresponding period preceding. Moreover, the Government prohibition of the exploitation of phosphate deposits on Angaur Island, South Seas, has rendered it all the more difficult for sufficient stocks to be secured. Manure manufacturers, therefore, have memorialised the Premier, the Foreign Minister, and the Ministers of the Navy, Finance, and of Agriculture and Commerce, asking for permission to exploit phosphate deposits on the South Seas island.

# SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
<b>Banks.</b>									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$830 ea. \$73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	845 x div.	790 ea. div.	{22/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	427 1/2	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	175	160	
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$960 ea.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$973	\$855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$250	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	250	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$162	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$420	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	358 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
<b>Shipping.</b>									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$89 ea. b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	51	45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$160 ea. b. \$94 1/2	{60,000 25 }	{60,000 25 }	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	157 1/2	96	{Interim of 1/2 account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	89/-	3,787,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$39 1/2	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	32	{Interim of 1/2 account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909
<b>Refineries.</b>									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$131	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$38	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
<b>Mining.</b>									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion	30/-	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30/-	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909
Raub Australian Gold Min.	\$3.40	200,000	£1	all	31 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31 1/2	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32/-	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909
Ural Caspian	39/-	786,666	£1	all	56 1/2	21 1/2			{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.) 1/2 for 1909
<b>Decks, Wharves and Godowns &amp;c.</b>									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$80	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	80	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pca D. Co., Ltd.	\$88 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	86 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	61	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90	39,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>									
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	£100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$112	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{22.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$109	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40	6,000	\$50	10	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	105	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	69 Oct.	106	101	{Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$172 1/2	20,000	£50	all	128 July	125 May	180	172 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$930	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	9.50	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	\$15	75,000	£10	all	141 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	\$4	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	69	26	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	192	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	96	{Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 1/4	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	44 1/2	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	10	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	10.10	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$150	5,000	\$20	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$34	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	34 1/2	23	Interim of \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.90	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{10% for 1914
<b>Langkate</b>	1.38	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36 1/2	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	99 1/2	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 85 cts.		50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	
<b>Philippines Ltd.</b>	\$4	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5	12,000	\$10	10			5	5	\$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

## LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$4.80 buyers 5.00 sellers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.30 buyers 3.55 x div. sellers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.25 buyers 5.50 sellers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3.15 buyers 3.20 sellers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.35 buyers 1.45 sellers.	Pojam (Straits) \$9.15 buyers 9.25 sellers.
Nordlands 19/- buyers 19/6 sellers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$4.90 buyers 5.05 sellers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.40 buyers 3.50 sellers.	

WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, OCT. 15, 1915.  
 ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."  
 THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

Selling.	Oct. 15th.
T/T Bombay	On Haiphong 7 1/2 % premi
Demand Bombay 137 1/2	On Saigon 7 1/2 %
T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok 84 1/4
Demand Calcutta 137 1/2	
T/T Manila 84 1/4	Buying.
Demand Manila 84 1/4	4 m/s. L/C 1/10 9/16
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 42 3/4	4 m/s. D/E 1/10 11/16
Demand New York 42 3/4	6 m/s. L/C 1/10 13/16
T/T Java 107 7/8	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10 13/16
Demand Java 107 7/8	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 44 1/4
T/T Marks	4 m/s. Marks 1/10 13/16
Demand Marks 107 7/8	4 m/s. France 2.62
T/T Japan	6 m/s. France 2.67
Demand Japan 137 1/2	
T/T India	
Demand India 137 1/2	

## NOTICE

## NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



IT'S PURE.  
 IT'S CLEAR,  
 IT'S CHEAP,  
 AND  
 UITS  
 THIS  
 CLIMATE IN  
 ANY KIND  
 OF  
 WEATHER

IT'S BREWED  
 BY  
 NY CARLSBERG  
 BREWERIES  
 COPENHAGEN  
 DENMARK  
 AND  
 IS OF  
 BONA FIDE  
 DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Compradores, and from

**DONNELLY AND WHYTE.**  
 TEL. 636

BANKS	BANKS
<b>INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.</b>	<b>HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.</b>
HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.	Paid-up Capital .....\$15,000,000
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.	RESERVE FUNDS:
BRANCHES:—	Starting \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%
BOMBAY. LONDON.	—\$15,000,000
CALCUTTA. MANILA.	Silver ...\$18,000,000
CANTON. PANAMA.	
CEBU. PEKING.	Reserve Liability of
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.	Proprietors .....\$15,000,000
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.	COURT OF DIRECTORS.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.	Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.	W. L. Fattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000	S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$1,120,000	G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000	O. S. Gubbay, Esq.
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.	F. H. Holyoak, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.	Hon. Mr. E. Shalhim, CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914	Hongkong—N. J. Stabb MANAGER
<b>THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.</b>	Shanghai—A. G. Stephen. London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.
Established 1880.	Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000	On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000	ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000	For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.	For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Branches:—	For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.	N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Agencies at:—	<b>HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK</b>
Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.	THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
Interest Allowed on Current Account. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.	INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
EISHI ONO, Manager.	Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.	For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.  
 Paid-up Capital .....£1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000  
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager  
 Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE  
 Cannot be beaten, if Equalled  
 For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

## THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital .....£1,500,000  
 Subscribed " .....1,125,000  
 Paid Up " .....562,500  
 Reserve Fund " .....500,000

BANKERS:  
 The Bank of England.  
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES:—  
 Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Malacca, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.

HONGKONG BRANCH.  
 Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

K. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.



## SPAIN AND THE WAR.

## Divided Councils.

We have (says the *Times* of September 7) received from a well-informed French correspondent a report upon the division of opinion in Spain in regard to the war from which we take the following extracts:—

King Alfonso and his Government have been able to maintain the neutrality of Spain, but the Spanish Press is divided into partisans with the Allies and partisans with Germany. These two camps are at open war. This hostility between "Francophiles" and "Germanophiles," which began with the war, has become more and more embittered and more violent in its manifestations, especially since it has become clear to all Spaniards that their country will remain neutral to the end.

Passionate discussion of future events, which are not likely to be governed by any act or will of their own, is one of the favourite occupations of the Spaniard. Discussions upon the war are, so to speak, "without prejudice." Free rain can be given to the imagination in the full assurance that the words uttered will never be transformed into reality. Certain articles in the Spanish Press produce a singular impression. Problems of high policy are discussed in high-sounding language; we are told that great events are in progress in Europe, and the impression created is that the war is mostly a subject for rhetoric.

Spaniards had not before the outbreak of this war been reserved in taking sides for or against France. Very few Spaniards know France well. Many of them love her, many hate or fear her. Among her enemies most be number of those who are under the influence of the clergy, which is very powerful, and is hostile to France. There are, too, those who have long been won over to the German cause, thanks to skilful and systematic German propaganda. This propaganda has been carried on for 10 years past, and we now see its results. Nor must it be forgotten that the attitude of France in regard to Morocco has on occasion, especially a few years ago, sown the seed of superiority. This attitude is one to be avoided with Spaniards; they neither forgive nor forget it.

The King's Attitude. Generally speaking, many Spanish Liberals are Francophiles, as, indeed, are all the Republicans. King Alfonso, they say, one day explained:—"Only I and the rabble are really Francophiles." His Majesty may well have made this remark. He certainly is fond of France, but it is not only the rabble that shares this sympathy with him. There are, too, many representatives of the intellectual elite who have repeatedly and in public borne witness to their sympathy with the Allied cause.

Many members of the Conservative Party, on the other hand, take the side of Germany. It is easier to understand why they should be opposed to France than to understand why they should be Germanophiles; but Spaniards are not given to stopping half-way where questions of sentiment are concerned, and those reactionaries in Spain who are opposed to the ideas for which France stands, make common cause, at any rate in their spoken words, with our enemies without realizing that the triumph of Germany would signify the destruction of all that they hold dear. It might perhaps have been good policy to give these reactionaries and clericals in Spain to understand that we are not concerned to attract them into our camp, but that for Catholic and traditionalist Spain there could be no greater disaster than a German victory. German agents have stuck at nothing in order to gain over to their cause the Catholics of Spain, and the story that William II. is a Catholic is one of their favourite devices.

Spain, as a whole, is little and badly informed; but the country is all the more ready to carry its opinions to extremes and all the more passionate in defending them. The Spanish Press derives such information as it gets from the belligerents. The Germans go so far as to publish German journals in Spanish. On the basis of such information as they can get, Spanish journalists compose

## HONGKONG CHRISTIAN UNION.

At the request of the Committee of the Hongkong Christian Union we have arranged meetings for Intercession at St. Paul's College at 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Monday, October 18, Tuesdays, November 2, 18 and 30, December 14 and 28.

Never was the call to united Intercession more urgent than today. Without in any degree minimizing the importance of doctrine and methods upon which we differ, or ignoring the Intercession Services held in our respective Churches, we appeal to all who believe in united prayer to attend these meetings for the sake of our Soldiers, Sailors, Missionaries and others who value our prayers; for our own sake, since Intercession for others brings reflex blessing; and above all for the sake of Our Lord who desires His people to draw near to Him and thus nearer to one another.

G. H. VICTORIA,  
Bishop.  
J. KIRK MACONACHIE,  
Minister of Union Church.

their articles, or embroider them, with the kind of fanciful elaboration which they know to be suited to the tastes of their readers. There are news sheets in Spain which do not weary of announcing the inevitable collapse of the Allies and the triumph of Germany, who is the embodiment of order and of scientific organization. The Allies, they declare, hate Spain, and Germany alone loves and understands her.

Military Admiration of Germany. Several Conservative journals which are hostile to the Allies express this hostility in a moderate enough form, but the articles which they publish are calculated to exhibit the mistakes and defects of France and of England, and they insist upon the strength of Germany, an argument to which the realist side, the "hard" side, of the Spanish character is extremely sensitive. As might have been expected, the military journals, even when they endeavor to be impartial, are manifestly pro-German. Germany is for them the one and only military Power towards which they turn like docile and admiring pupils. The articles in these journals reflect the deep-seated conviction that Germany, the land of military discipline, of order, and of authority, cannot be beaten.

The point to understand about this attitude of the Spanish Press is that at bottom the European war is, in a sense, merely a pretext for continuing the domestic war between Republicans and Clericals and between Liberals and Conservatives. This war at home carries them away to such a pitch that the readers of these articles think only confusedly of the distant events on the battlefields of Europe. When in a little village in the Province of Toledo the priest, asking for the offertory after Mass, says, "Germany needs guns; we good Catholics are bound to help her to get them," the congregation, and not least of all the priest himself, hope that the "German guns" will in some mysterious way arrive upon the scene and bring to reason an *alcalde* or some municipal councillor of the party which they detest.

As for England's part in the war Spaniards regard the struggle chiefly as one between her and Germany. Some even go so far as to attribute to Great Britain the chief part in the great drama, because she rose in defence of Belgium; and some of these, again, believe that the intervention of the naval and colonial might of the British Empire will ensure the ultimate triumph of the Allies.

## A KNIFE THRUST

would be welcome to many compared with the vicious shooting, stabbing pains of Solitaria.

Yes, these are the men who have not heard about  
**LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM**  
and the miraculous relief it brings to the tortured sciatic nerve. Just rub a little in where the pain is and the pain is gone. Think of it—rest, comfort, and security again, all day long and all night too. Sciatica is not and can never be again a menace to the users of **LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM**.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong.

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.,

## POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Hitachi Maru Paul Locat  
Titaroon Tacoma Maru

## MAILS DUE.

Europe, Atlantic, 19th Oct.

## MAILS CLOSE TO DAY.

Shanghai & North China—Per KWONG-SANG, 15th Oct. 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Saigon—Per TONGHONG, 16th Oct. 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO M., 16th Oct. 11 a.m.

Rangoon, India via Calcutta—Per JIN-SEN M., 16th Oct. 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 16th Oct. 2 p.m.

Saigon, Straits, Durban, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per PAUL LOCAT, 16th Oct. 4 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia) Per ANHUI, 16th Oct. 5 p.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 10th Oct.)

Holhow and Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 16th Oct. 5 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 17th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui—Per DALJIM M. 17th Oct. 9 a.m.

## MONDAY 18th Oct.

Holhow and Haiphong—Per KEIJO MARU, 18th Oct. 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 19th Oct.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin New Guinea via Thursday Islands—Per EMPIRE, 19th Oct. 10 a.m.

Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNG-KIANG, 19th Oct. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per HAI-CHING, 19th Oct. noon.

Straits, Burmah, & India via Calcutta—Per JOTLA, 19th Oct. 2 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China—Per LIANG-CHOW, 19th Oct. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 23rd Oct.)

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 19th Oct. 3 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 21st Oct.

Wei-bai-wel & Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 19th Oct. 11 a.m.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 21st Oct. 11 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 22nd Oct.

English Mail. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 21st Oct., at 5 p.m. Per MALTA, Regular Mail, 22nd Oct. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per HAITAN, 22nd Oct. noon.

## TUESDAY, 26th Oct.

Japan via Moji—Per HOKUTO M., 26th Oct. 9 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 26th Oct. 3 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 28th Oct.

Swatow and Dell—Per V. SPILBERGEN, 28th Oct. 11 a.m.

## SATURDAY, 30th Oct.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan, Port Moresby via Batavia—Per BARRI M., 30th Oct. 11 a.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov.

Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin, & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-SHA, 17th Nov. 11 a.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1373, Tidford, 15th Oct.—Manila, 12th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, S. Tomimaga, 14th Oct.—Manila, 12th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Selun, Norw. s.s. 865, D. Hovrendes, 15th Oct.—Bangkok, 7th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Chofu Maru, Jap. s.s. 933, S. Ono, 14th Oct.—Port Paravai, 10th Oct. Lime Stone—Order.

Itola, Br. s.s. 3,402, R. S. Butler, 15th Oct.—Kobe, 10th Oct. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,076, R. Takeda, 15th Oct.—Nagasaki, 11th Gen.—N.Y.K.

## DEPARTED.

Oct. 14.

Kwang Chau Wan for Swatow, Tamsui, and Hongkong.

Yitarsen for Batavia, Davao, and Hongkong.

Fukui Maru for Wakanabe, Hongkong, and Singapore via Amoy.

Pooler for Newchwang, Hongkong, and Shanghai via Swatow.

Utsuchi for Singapore, Hongkong, and Haiphong via Hallow.

Quarter for Bangkok, Hallow, and Hongkong via Swatow.

Chiyuen for Canton, Fuku Maru for Tayoh.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Oct. 14.

Anhui for Canton, Fooking for Calcutta via Singapore.

Elger for Canton, Yiddo for Wootstock via Shanghai.

Oct. 15.

Taiingtu Maru for Chinwantao, Hallow, and Hongkong via Amoy.

Hitachi Maru for Yokohama via N'saki.

Chihli for Newchwang.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Hitachi Maru from Manila—J. F. Barnea, Mr. & Mrs. Carter, Dr. U. H. Dado, J. H. Davidson, Miss Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher, S. Fujino, Mrs. Humphrey, E. Hunter, J. S. Manning, Mr. & Mrs. Scott, Mrs. J. A. Stanton, Mr. & Mrs. Stubbs, H. Taylor, S. Taji, K. Uno, Miss M. Armfield, Mr. & Mrs. Garian, M. Goldenburg, Miss A. Jones, Miss A. E. Seabrook.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Oct., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.10—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, and slightly over the Philippines; slight decreases are general elsewhere. The anticyclone extends from N. China across central Japan.

A shallow depression has formed over the China Sea; that in the Pacific appears to be filling up.

Moderate to fresh easterly winds will continue to prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 14 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 15th October, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

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Nemup 6a 30.03 on 1

Hakodate 30.14 on 1

Tokio 30.17 on 1

Kochi 30.17 on 1

Nagasaki 30.13 on 1

Kagima 30.13 on 1

Oshima 30.14 on 1

Naha 29.99 on 1

Ishijima 29.91 on 1

Bonin Is. 30.01 on 1

Chofu 30.12 63 83 on 1

Whaiwei 30.12 63 83 on 1

Hankow 30.12 63 83 on 1

Ichang 30.12 63 83 on 1

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